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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV DAILY ON ARMY'S ROLE IN FOOD PRODUCTION

BK070854 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[From the review of NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for 5 Mar]

[Text] Dealing with production, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries an editorial entitled: "Production in Army Units." The editorial says:

Along with building forces, training troops, increasing their fighting strength and enhancing their combat readiness, our army is entrusted with the important duty of engaging in production, especially production of grain and food products, and of helping develop the economy.

To satisfactorily organize the army units' production task, it is imperative that unit commanders themselves directly organize and supervise production. Besides being exemplary in this task, unit commanders have full power to draft work plans and keep a balance between production tasks and other tasks, especially training and combat readiness activities, thus making it possible for units to fulfill all their tasks.

Production organs of all echelons must be perfected so that there will be an apparatus and persons specialized in helping unit commanders supervise and insure smooth production activities in units and keep a balance between labor and production plans in normal times as well as during hectic seasonal production periods.

A requirement to which due attention must be paid in order to insure successful organization of productive labor is to be resolved to reserve manpower for production, seeing that there is sufficient production manpower and work-days for each year, which the higher echelons specify for each unit.

The editorial continues: Our army is a strong fighting force, and also a strong production force. By knowing how to lead troops, especially how to satisfactorily organize them, we can develop enormous potential throughout the army that can not only help the people solve the immediate grain and foodstuff problem, but also advance toward meeting the long-term economic construction requirements of the country.

Drawing on experiences while working, army units must put the organization of productive labor onto the right track, strive to obtain ever higher economic results, improve the life of officers and combatants and concretely contribute to increasing their fighting strength.

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SPECULATORS TRAPPED BY THE LAW

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Dec 79 p 2

Article by Phan Mai: "In the Mass Movement for Protection of Public Security - A Network of Speculators Is Caught by the Law"

Text For a long time the people of Hoi Vu Alley has been wondering about the luxurious life of Thi Lan's family. The family's regular income consists of the husband's monthly salary which is an average one. But besides the plush furniture, which includes all sorts of things, Thi Lan also is a lavish spender. She used to be registered as a merchant at the Bac Qua Market but she has since stopped doing that. Many strangers go in and out of her place with suspicious looks.

The people having discovered and reported on her, the responsible organs have made it a point to look into the matter. The speculators, however, are very good at detecting things. They come up with all sorts of stratagems to counter one's moves, using subtle means, faking diversionary tactics, and sending the public security personnel on the wrong tracks. But the people and the public security personnel nonetheless laid an invisible siege around the house number 14A in order to study the suspicious goings-on.

At 21 o'clock on 1 August 1979, a suspicious looking stranger came out of Thi Lan's house. He hastily got on his bicycle and pedalled fast towards Hang Bong. Our detectives immediately went after him. In his haste the speculator went the wrong way, hit another bicycle and fell down, whereupon a batch of dollars flipped out of his pockets. He was caught red-handed with 900 dollars and 200 grams of gold on his body. This unexpected incident forced the public security personnel to act at once: at the break of dawn the next day they received their order to go and search Thi Lan's place together with a number of other locations with which she had had dealings.

As if their intuition told them, as soon as they heard motorized vehicles in front of their home the two of them--mother and daughter--grabbed their bag and went upstairs. The daughter made it to the roof of the neighboring

house and threw down the bag, hoping that they could thus dispose of the evidence. But the closing in detectives were able to recover the bag in which there were 30 "lang" of gold and 3,200 dollars. Thi Lan did not have time to fling herself out of the window, she was arrested with 65,000 dong in cash on her, a great many dollars, diamond rings and pearl beads, etc.

The people surrounded the place and followed attentively the search. They felt greatly excited to see that the speculators' den had been broken into. They were also the ones to have informed the public security personnel in time when they discovered a suspicious character. This was a fellow in the gang on his way to Thi Lan's place. When he discovered that there was trouble at her place, he retraced his steps and went to Thi Nguyet's at 40 Hang Da. (At this moment, Thi Nguyet's place was also being searched.) He was immediately arrested and found to have a number of gold taels on him. At about the same time, Nguyen Thi Hien's place at 137 Hang Bac was also searched. Both Thi Nguyet and Thi Hien had dollars and gold illegally hoarded. In this decisive "battle" the authorities seized altogether 4,500 dollars, 2.2 kilograms of gold, a number of diamond rings and pearl beads, and 100,700 Vietnamese dong.

This incident is a reminder that the public security personnel and the people must ceaselessly uphold their vigilance, they must determinedly struggle to disclose and punish the speculators and illegal operators who are sabotaging the economy and the public, social security order.

1751

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

AID FROM MPR--Hanoi, 5 Feb--The Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association received here today one million meters of fabrics, a quantity of food and school materials from the Mongolian people. The gift was the result of communist labor days in Mongolia. Present at the reception ceremony were Nguyen Quang Xa, president of the association, and representatives of the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the Women's Union. E. Nhenan, representative of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Mongolia Committee for Support of Vietnam, who had accompanied the consignment, and Mongolian Ambassador Legdengiyn Damdinjab, also attended the ceremony. [Text] [OW071609 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 5 Feb 80 OW]

BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP PROJECT--Hanoi, 14 Feb--The Phuc Thinh brick factory in Hanoi, the biggest and most modern in Vietnam to date, built with Bulgaria's assistance in complete equipment and technical guidance in turning out its first bricks and the 1980 plan. The factory, 90 percent mechanized and automated, produces 25 million bricks per year, employing only one third of production workers compared with other factories with the same capacity. The factory produces two main kinds of brick: ordinary bricks, and high-quality ones including floral bricks, sound and heart insulating bricks, etc. During the construction of the factory, Bulgarian experts were always present. They worked side by side with Vietnamese workers to whom they gave devoted technical guidance. They helped Vietnamese workers to acquire a style of work with high skills, high productivity and high quality. After the factory was completed, some of them left for home, but the rest have remained and are helping Vietnam build other new brick factories. [Text] [OW151017 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW]

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SECOND VOLUME OF VCP HISTORY PUBLISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 80 p 3

[Article: "Events in Party History (Volume Two)"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Vietnam Communist Party, the Su That publishing house published "Events in Party History (Volume Two)" covering the period from 1945 to 1954; the book was prepared by the Party history Central Study Committee as a continuation of the first volume which covers the period from 1920 to 1945.

This 400-page book deals with more than 200 events spanning two historical periods:

The first period, from 3 September 1945 to 19 December 1946, is the period in which the Party led the struggle against foreign and domestic enemies, consolidated and maintained the people's democratic government, expediently rebuilt the country and actively prepared forces for protracted resistance.

The second period, from 19 December 1946 to 20 September 1954, is the period in which the Party led the people throughout the country in a total, all-people, protracted and heroic resistance against French aggressor and American interventionists.

Through major events, the book mentions the key elements in policies, strategies and the correct and creative revolutionary methods of the Party in the struggle to safeguard and consolidate the revolutionary government of resistance against French aggressors and American interventionists. The book introduces successes in party building and copious activities of the people's democratic state, of the people's armed forces, of revolutionary mass organizations and of typical struggle movements of the masses in implementing the Party's resistance policies and guidelines. The book also mentions certain international activities conducted by the Party and the State, making it clear that our people's resistance was a component of world revolution.

In methodology, each event is described by a brief introduction of the historical context followed by events that occurred within a definite

time and space. Certain events are synthetic in nature, covering a long period and encompassing a large territory; their contents have the value of a specialized subject.

With the volume of its copious documents, the "Events in Party History (Volume Two)" book is making a contribution in providing important documents for those comrades who do research in and teach party history as a scientific subject and for party members and the public who want to learn in a systematic manner about an episode of revolutionary struggle of our Party and our nation.

9460

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI BANK DENIES MONEY CONVERSION RUMOR

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Jan 80 p 4

[Text] A rumor has recently been launched by certain persons alleging that the state would soon change the currency anew, thereby sowing perplexity among the people and inducing a number of them to spend money buying goods--which causes a rise in the market prices of certain commodities and affects the life of cadres, workers and the people.

Therefore, the municipal bank has issued the following notice:

"The news on an imminent money conversion by the state has been launched by bad and discontented elements and by persons engaged in illegal undertakings in order to sow perplexity and confusion among the people and affect production, businesses and livelihood.

"The people are advised to display vigilance against the distorted and confusing propaganda allegations disseminated by certain bad elements. Everyone has the duty to notify the local administration at all levels of the whereabouts of such rumormongers."

9332

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TIGHTER ASSET CONTROL URGED IN ECONOMIC OPERATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Mastering Sources of Capital and Enhancing Production and Business Effectiveness"]

[Text] Under the light of the Fourth Party Congress's Resolution, for the past few years many state enterprises, state farms and state forestries have upheld the right to master sources of capital, using finance as an instrument to control, supervise and stimulate production, business. Many enterprises have conducted inventories in order to regain control over their production capabilities, determine production and business guidelines and, on that basis, review plans for investment and capital construction to ensure the effectiveness of the capital invested. Through these inventories, many units have discovered additional existing and potential capabilities in supplies, equipment and machinery that they can mobilize into production.

A common phenomenon that now exists is that there still are many basic units which have not really mastered their capital sources, this can be seen in the loose management of their equipment, supplies and labor. Many enterprises are not in firm control of the machinery and equipment that they have, using them wastefully or at very low capacity, which in many places amounts to only about one half. There are installations that do not yearly record and keep track of changes in fixed assets; many items are left out of records and books, losses go undetected or unaccounted for and no depreciation calculations are performed. Many installations allow people into warehouses to take raw materials, fuels and use them as they please, far beyond authorized levels. Phenomena as they exist such as the recording of "ghost" works, false work rating and the drawing of salaries at three or four times the monthly pay are definitely not individual cases.

For 1980, as the government report at the sixth meeting of the National Assembly has made it clear, "The pressing duties of our financial, monetary and pricing tasks are to actively exploit all sources of capital, to meet all requirements of the national economy, to move production and construction ahead so as to achieve the highest economic efficiency, and to contribute to the stabilization of the people's living." Mastering the sources

of capital is an important element in economic collective mastery. It is the mastering of labor, machinery, equipment, raw materials, materials, land, forests, the sea and other mineral resources of the country; it is the mastering of the process of initial capital formation and utilization to create new capitals, distribute and use capitals in a planned and effective manner in order to ensure the implementation of economic development plans and policies, to create the conditions for faster capital accumulation and concentration, to build a rational relationship between expended funds and accumulated funds which is consistent with the characteristics and requirements of each phase of economic development; it is finally the implementation of control and supervision over all aspects of production and business activities in our society.

To be able to master all sources of capital, we must in the first place master all of our assets. Economic sectors, enterprises and agencies are the collective masters of assets and material properties assigned by the State which they are responsible for controlling both in kind and in value; they know where these assets are, who manage them, how they are being used and with what efficiency.

We must be in full control of our existing production capabilities and find ways to heat exploit them, and we must be able to mobilize every resource, asset, supply and labor, including borrowed capitals, and put them into production and business. Only in this way can we ensure that our capital sources would not be depleted but would keep increasing and create ever larger sources to help reproduction expand and gradually upgrade the people's living.

As the major role player in mastering sources of capital who controls all production and business activities through approval of capital use, the finance sector should take the initiative in getting closely involved with various production sectors and studying the production situation in depth in order to uncover and overcome difficulties and loopholes and step up the development of production for the purpose of creating an ever larger volume of gross national product and national income and rapidly increasing accumulation for the State budget. After enterprises, sectors and localities have mastered and effectively used all assets to create accumulation sources, the next step in mastering capital sources is how to concentrate capitals rapidly and thoroughly and to distribute them in a judicious, rational and economical manner based on plans and objectives and in strict accordance with Party guidelines and State policies so that a rational relationship between expenditure funds and accumulation funds can be assured. In order to accomplish well this task, we need to renovate the process of financial planning in all sectors and at all levels; we need to modify and supplement a certain number of financial systems (such as the system of state-operated revenues and the system of profit distribution) in keeping with the spirit of the Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum's resolution.

In terms of concrete tasks, the financial sector's guidelines of effort for the mastery of capital sources are: To distribute capitals adequately,

timely and in a synchronized manner to support production and business as well as other requirements in a positive and active manner; To permanently control, supervise and stimulate the rational and economical use of capitals and the strict implementation of production and financial plans by all sectors, all levels and all basic units. In another respect, they also consist of constantly controlling collections for the State budget, devising measures to increase revenues, cut expenditures and reduce cost and circulation expenses, and resolutely fighting the tendency of production and business at any cost, without regard to economic efficiency.

9460

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION AND NOT TRADE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Production 'Explosion' And Not Trade 'Explosion'"]

[Text] Ever since the promulgation of the new party and state policy on the promotion of production of consumer and export goods, production sectors have had more favorable conditions for overcoming a number of difficulties and obstacles and further expanding the production of subsidiary and unplanned commodities. Despite the presence of certain problems requiring correction and closer guidance, the outlook on the overall situation offers great possibilities of adding new varieties of goods, increasing social production, further meeting the need to promote life and exportation and providing stable jobs for laborers.

However, beside the still limited "explosion" of production, the shift to commercial activities has become more prevalent with the participation of diverse elements. Though the state has issued documents specifying conditions and procedures for production and business registration, certain people have continued to produce goods without prior registration or have actually been doing business for profit although they had registered as producers. Restaurants and shops which buy and sell industrial products and foodstuffs have mushroomed. After their working hours, a number of employees of state organs and enterprises have opened eateries or tearooms. There are as many as 15 tearooms and refreshment rooms along a section of the small Phan Boi Chau Street. In the Ninh Hiep rural market which was once cited for satisfactory market management, there are more than 400 private traders including 157 dealers in precious fabrics, 135 medicine sellers, 6 persons specialized in illegally brewing and selling alcohol... Meanwhile, market management has slackened in various wards and districts where each administrative level is expecting another to take action.

This state of affairs has been primarily caused by an insufficient realization of the new situation and the spirit and substance of the new resolutions and policies of the party and state, which makes it impossible to distinguish right and wrong and leads to confusion and passiveness in the face of the disorderly "explosion" of commerce. The key levels and sectors

have failed to promptly and specifically guide the implementation of policies with regard to each target and also to organize the coordination of joint action. Taking advantage of these shortcomings, greedy persons have deliberately started commercial activities to disrupt the market; after making a great profit, they indulge in a luxurious way of life, raising the prices of goods, affecting the life of workers, cadres and the laboring people and hampering the maintenance of public order and security in the city.

To satisfactorily carry out the resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum and to bring the positive effect of the new policies into play in the production field, the responsible levels and sectors must pay due attention to leading production development into the right track and to correcting deviations. Simultaneously, it is necessary to closely coordinate the sectors concerned, to continue to wisely manage the market and to resolutely deal with policy transgressions in order to check the present disorderly development of commercial activities. Tight management of the market according to policies will positively contribute to soundly developing production, which will result in making a larger volume of goods for the society's use and offering a greater diversity of goods in order to meet the increasing demand for consumer and export goods.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

'HANOI RADIO' GIVES 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW FOR EARLY MARCH

BK121013 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Mar 80 BK

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "The most noteworthy feature in agricultural production over the past 10 days was the stepped-up sowing and transplanting of 3th-month spring rice.

"According to the general statistics department, as of 5 March, the entire country had sown and transplanted more than 1,514,000 hectares--excluding 36,102 hectares destroyed by the recent cold spell--achieving 86.8 percent of planned norms. Of this, the northern provinces transplanted 883,613 hectares, achieving 82.5 percent of planned norms, while the southern provinces transplanted 631,315 hectares, achieving 93.5 percent of planned norms. Therefore, as of 5 March, some 186,000 hectares had not yet been transplanted."

It has been warm over the past 10 days. This weather is favorable to the transplanting of spring rice, and cooperatives in the north have concentrated manpower on accelerating transplanting. About 20,000 hectares have been transplanted daily. Localities which achieved from 80 to 96.2 percent of planned areas are Binh Tri Thien, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Hai Phong, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Hoang Lien Son and Son La. Many provinces have mobilized cadres, workers, civil servants and soldiers to help cooperatives in transplanting.

"Also according to the general statistics department, as of 5 March, the southern provinces had transplanted more than 631,000 hectares, achieving 93.5 percent of planned norms. Of this, provinces from Thuan Hai southward transplanted 454,000 hectares, achieving 95 percent of planned norms. To date almost all southern provinces have completed the winter-spring rice transplanting." Provinces which have fulfilled and overfulfilled transplanting planned norms are Kien Giang, Ben Tre, An Giang, Hau Giang, Dong Nai, Dong Thap and Thuan Hai.

To date, cooperatives have been supplied with 4,472,000 tons of organic fertilizer, a decrease of 428,000 tons over the same period last year. To make up for this deficit, localities have used all sources of green manure, mud-based fertilizer and duckweeds for ricefields. But they still need more fertilizer for intensive cultivation.

With regard to vegetable, subsidiary and industrial crops in the winter-spring cultivation, as of 5 March, the country had planted a total 774,000 hectares--including 560,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, more than 110,000 hectares of vegetables and beans and about 100,000 hectares of industrial crops--achieving less than 50 percent of planned norms. This planting pace is very slow as the winter-spring crop season is about to end.

During the past 10 days, localities continued the collection of grain for the 10th month crop. Hau Giang delivered to state granaries more than 70,000 tons of paddy, while Ben Tre Province turned in more than 6,000 tons of grain. Vinh Phu Province has loaned or sold to the state more than 1,000 tons.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the following tasks must be satisfactorily carried out for the next 10 days:

- completely transplant the remaining seedlings by mid-March in the plain areas,
- intensively care for spring rice by fertilizing, weeding and stirring up mud in ricefields so riceplants can grow satisfactorily.
- Watch for and eliminate harmful insects and insure sufficient water for rice paddies by using water pumps, buckets and water wheels.
- Accelerate the planting of industrial crops, especially jute, in the plain areas.
- Urge peasants and cooperatives to quickly increase their hog population.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES TO BE REDUCED TO MANAGEABLE SIZE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Determining A Rational Scale For Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] The scale of cooperatives represents the level of production development attained by collective socialist agricultural enterprises. It is dependent on the basic material-technological conditions, the managerial skills and the management tools available at each place. The standard used to determine whether the scale of a cooperative is rational or not is to find out whether that unit has fully utilized and developed its potentials in land and labor and whether it has well managed and well used its material-technological bases. Concrete economic norms such as the volume of product in food and grains, the value of the product, the average income value of an hectare under cultivation and the relative amount of labor used are the yardsticks that determine the rationality of a rational scale of organization and the effectiveness of management. The practice of progressive cooperatives such as Vu Thang, Dinh Cong and Thang Long indicates that in the present situation the rational scale for cooperatives in provinces of the northern delta and midlands, which involves about 300 cultivated hectares and approximately 1,000 labor hands, is the most economically efficient.

In proceeding with the drive to reorganize production, many cooperatives of expanding rational scale are developing good effects in production. But there are also many merging cooperatives of a scale deemed too large for their basic material-technological conditions and the managerial level of their cadres; this causes difficulties to management and hinders production development. The resolution of the Party Central Committee's sixth plenum has specified: "With regard to large-scale cooperatives whose management does not do well, the provincial party committee should consider carefully the possibility of reorganizing them in a rational manner." Therefore, those large-scale cooperatives whose existence is not warranted by insufficient material-technological bases, which are unmanageable and are having difficulties in production, causing reduced income to the cooperative and its members should be split up into smaller ones as appropriate.

Merging cooperatives is a complicated process, but splitting one up is even more complicated. The most difficult thing in splitting a cooperative is how to solve the problem of asset division. We must guard against the phenomenon of scattered assets during the process of splitting up a cooperative; at the same time we must make sure that these assets are apportioned in a rational manner so that their capabilities can be used to the maximum and fully promoted in developing production at new cooperatives.

The division of cooperatives must be carried out resolutely but cautiously and under close guidance; it should not be widespread nor should it be attempted all at the same time so as to cause unnecessary disturbances. The division must be appropriate; it should be based on the concrete situation at each place in terms of its requirements for production development; it does not necessarily mean a return to the small-scale cooperative system of old. Problems relative to land, draft animals and assets should be solved in a rational manner, based on the division itself and on discussions and agreements among cooperative members in keeping with the principles of benefiting production and maintaining solidarity among cooperatives. Whatever the scale of the cooperative, it should be determined in a decisive manner and should remain stable for a relatively long period of time.

Careful preparations in terms of concept, organization and rearrangement planning are the condition that guarantees a smooth transition in cooperative division. In the first place, we must study and classify cooperatives in order to come up with concrete plans for the implementation of ideological work and asset inventory and to form ideas on how to divide assets and elaborate production plans. The division of cooperatives should go hand in hand with crop scheduling and the maintenance of production in order to avoid upsetting them and to ensure that after being divided, the cooperative can develop on its own in a favorable manner, overcome difficulties, expand production and improve the livelihood of its members, thereby making a better contribution to our mandate of building and protecting the fatherland.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

STRICT ADHERENCE TO CROP SCHEDULES TO BE CONTROLLED BY DISTRICT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Agricultural Crop Scheduling"]

[Text] As a tropical country, ours can cultivate several seasonal crops each year. These crop seasons are closely related to each other, the preceding season creating favorable conditions for the one that follows. The arrangement of crop seasons is a process of studying and drawing lessons from scientific bases and production realities for the purposes of developing the advantageous aspects of and limiting the difficulties caused by weather and climate in a manner consistent with our present material-technical base situation.

The schedule of each crop production is the period of time in which the specific type of crop is available to complete its growth cycle, develops best, and provides the highest yield. In the Mekong delta, where winter-spring rice is sowed and planted during December, its yield is usually the highest because drought and end-of-season brown leafhoppers can be avoided. In the delta of northern Vietnam, if transplanting is done in March or April, the headed rice is likely subjected to hot west winds and to destruction by stem borers, which can delay the schedule for tenth-month rice.

Crop schedule is an aggregation of all the works done during a period of time which are geared together, it is not merely a schedule of sowing and transplanting. All these works are enmeshed in a system of cultivation technology. Therefore, to keep sowing and transplanting on schedule, we must be concerned with the technological system from the beginning of the season. Lack of water or an excess of it can cause sowing and transplanting to miss its schedule. If soil work is tardy and seedlings have to wait for their bed or if transplanting is done on schedule but with overgrown, stemmed seedlings, high productivity cannot be achieved. If seeding work is not well prepared, if ricefields have to wait for seedlings and if dry lodging is done too early so as to cause water wastage, the fertility provided by dry land cannot help the rice plants develop.

With a length in excess of 2,000 kilometers, with its coastal zones, deltas, midlands and highlands, our country has many differing microclimate areas.

As a result, technical guidance agencies have the responsibility to specify a schedule for each particular crop as guidance. The control of concrete schedules in microclimate areas is a matter to be decided by the province, district, and village because no one knows the meteorological and hydrological situation, the land, the seeds, and the labor forces in a particular area better than the local cadres and people.

In the winter-spring crop, water regulation, soil work, and the sowing and care of seedlings are important causes which ensure the schedule of sowing and transplanting. Within a district, there can be good, average, and bad cooperatives; as a result, there can be shortages of seedlings at one place and surpluses at another, plowing can be done rapidly at one place while it is slower at another, and the same is true of transplanting. The district is a level that can firmly control this situation and harmonize work organization so that all cooperatives can progress at an even pace and schedules and other intensive cultivation measures can be ensured. In the present drought situation when water resources are limited, developing the creative initiative of each cooperative and at the same time centralizing the control of certain works at the district level may help save water and provide the best approach to sowing and transplanting according to plans and on schedule at the local level.

Weather follows certain rules but it varies from year to year. The collection of seeds grows larger and larger in all localities. The status of water, draft power, and fertilizers in each crop season, all have different characteristics. Agricultural guidance agencies at all levels, especially the district, should have a firm grasp of the situation, provide flexible guidance, and make appropriate organizational and technical preparations in order to be prepared to face the worst situation.

Working on schedule is a measure to increase efficiency which is the least costly in terms of expenditures and supplies and which every locality can study and put into application in a satisfactory manner. Whether planting rice or potatoes, scheduling should be considered a measure of prime importance, the strict discipline of production. We must organize our labor forces rationally and control the implementation of coordinated technical measures in order to ensure that the sowing and transplanting of spring and fifth-mongh rice can be done on schedule.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PREMIER'S MESSAGE ON INTENSIFICATION OF FIFTH-MONTH, SPRING PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] On 20 February, the premier of the government sent a message to cadres and the northern provinces reminding them of the need to concentrate forces on satisfactorily carrying out the urgent tasks involved in the fifth-month and spring production season. The message points out:

Due to a protracted cold spell and the Tet holidays over the past 20 days, the tasks involved in the production of rice, vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops have been slowed down.

To date, riceplants have been grown on only 50 percent of the planned total area including 40 percent in the delta and more than 50 percent in the midlands. The recently transplanted riceplants have died in certain areas. Time has come to transplant seedlings coming from seeds sown on about 40,000 hectares. Spring subsidiary food crops have been grown on only over 21 percent of the planned area while short-term industrial crops have been cultivated on only over 10 percent of the planned area.

Since the most propitious time for growing the spring rice, vegetables, subsidiary food and industrial crops is nearly over and the weather is warming up gradually, any delay in transplanting seedlings will cause them to grow old quickly. Therefore, the premier of the government draws the attention of the provincial people's committees and the ministries concerned of the need to immediately carry out the following tasks:

1. All meetings must be postponed to concentrate forces on the immediate production task.
2. Provincial and district people's committees must reassess the production situation and, from now through 5 March 1980, are authorized to mobilize all mobilizable forces such as students of Level III schools, colleges and vocational middle schools and also to mobilize 30 percent of cadres in various agencies and mass organizations to provide assistance for cooperatives for a period of 10 to 12 days; local enterprises and army units must send out part of their workers and troops to help cooperatives. This mobilization must be effected in a realistic manner in conformity with the specific situation in each locality and not mechanically and massively.

The various agencies, units and schools must register the number of people who are going to participate in productive labor and must report it to the district and provincial people's committees to enable the latter to mobilize these laborers to help cooperatives which need labor assistance. The helpers must ensure their own supplies to avoid causing trouble to cooperatives.

Cooperatives must mobilize all their own work forces and highly concentrate them on the immediate production and cultivation tasks. Production units may be organized into three shifts and there must be an appropriate system of rest and recuperation. Cooperatives must study and arrange appropriate farming tasks for the coming helpers and assign conversant persons to guide these helpers and assess the result of their work in order to avoid waste of manpower.

3. Cooperatives must review the situation of seedlings at their disposal in order to suitably meet the requirement to carry out transplanting on the entire planned area. It is necessary to accelerate the spring rice transplanting to ensure that this task is completed by early March in the delta, midlands and Region 4 and by the end of March in the mountainous region. It is also necessary to sow additional seeds on yards or sow them directly on the fields wherever there is a seedling shortage; to tend newly grown seedlings the leaves of which have turned white by fertilizing them with well-rotted stable manure, superphosphate and kitchen ashes; and to carry out fertilization, weeding and mud aeration soon on the already cultivated area so as to be able to implement intensive cultivation, achieve high productivity and develop the effect of dry plowing.

4. It is necessary to complete, by early March, the planting of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops on the land reserved for these crops and also on the fields formerly cultivated with the fifth-month and spring rice crop.

Attention must be paid to developing the cultivation of sweet potato and kaoliang and, concerning industrial crops, the cultivation of peanuts, spring soybeans and so forth.

5. The sectors concerned must try to promote agriculture and create opportunities for the agricultural sector to complete the sowing and growing of spring crops on schedule.

The agricultural sector must focus guidance on the cultivation of rice, vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops on the entire planned area during the most propitious period. Effort must be concentrated on promptly solving problems relating to the supplies necessary to localities such as seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and draft power. It is necessary to harmoniously apportion the labor force and to grasp the production situation in each region in order to enable the provincial and district levels to send out enough manpower to provide assistance.

The water conservancy sector must make sure that pump stations are operated full-time and to full efficiency to provide enough water for the purposes of transplanting and riceplant nourishment and to facilitate the plowing of soil reserved for subsidiary food and industrial crops; special attention must be paid to strictly managing the use of water.

Effort must be concentrated on helping areas affected by drought. Strong water currents must be watched for and canals improved to collect water and close sluice gates in time.

The power and coal sector must harmoniously readjust its power supply capacities to best serve agriculture. The policy of cutting off lighting power in rural areas, towns and cities and reducing lighting power in municipalities and the plan to distribute central electricity to various regions and zones must be strictly implemented.

The supply sector must promptly furnish the fuel and mechanical accessories required for fighting drought.

The educational sector with colleges and vocational middle schools and other sectors must plan to send students and workers to participate in labor to boost agriculture.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS PROGRESS IN SPRING RICE PLANTING

BR080927 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Mar 80 BK

[Text] According to the general statistics department, from 26-29 February the northern provinces and cities planted an additional 102,000 hectares of spring rice, bringing the total area planted so far to 744,000 hectares. This figure, which does not include 35,000 hectares of rice which died from cold before tet, represents 78.4 percent of the planned acreage. Thus, on the average, the northern provinces and cities have planted 25,500 hectares of spring rice per day--twice the planting pace of the preceding 7 days.

Taking advantage of favorable weather, these provinces have all concentrated on satisfactorily solving the problems of manpower and rice seedlings, thus insuring a quick and even planting pace.

Provinces credited with quickly planting the spring rice are Binh Tri Thien, achieving 96 percent of the planned area; Nghe Tinh, 83.4 percent; Haiphong, 79.4 percent; Ha Nam Ninh, 77.1 percent; Thai Binh, 76.8 percent; Hai Hung, 71.6 percent; Vinh Phu, 71 percent; and Thanh Hoa, 70.4 percent. Ha Son Binh, Hanoi and Ha Bac were able to plant rice on more than 65 percent of the planned area. Quang Ninh was able to plant rice on only 38.1 percent of the planned area because, as usual, the province is late in planting the rice.

In order to overcome the shortage of rice seedlings and to take advantage of the favorable weather during the period after tet, the lowland provinces have made intensive preparations for shifting to direct planting of spring rice. Hai Hung Province carried out direct planting on more than 12,200 hectares, Thai Binh on more than 2,400 hectares, Ha Nam Ninh on more than 1,000 hectares and Hanoi on approximately 820 hectares.

In an effort to complete planting of the entire spring rice area in March, when the seasonal schedule still permits, these provinces and cities have cancelled unnecessary meetings and have mustered more cadres, troops and students to help localities which lag behind the planting schedule.

While striving to finish planting the entire spring rice area, the northern provinces and cities have set aside part of their manpower to care for early-planted rice plots and to replant the dead rice plants scattered in various ricefields.

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES ACCELERATED TRANSPLANTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerate Transplanting"]

[Text] The overall preparations for the fifth-month and spring production season this year have been made rather early and satisfactorily. The soil has been left to dry up and decay, seeds have sprouted and the amount of fertilizer and duckweed available is larger than during the same period last year. Besides these favorable conditions, there are, however, current specific difficulties caused by a protracted drought and a very cold spell in early February which have slowed down the sowing and growing of rice, vegetables, subsidiary food and industrial crops.

In each production season, there are several stages which have an ultimate decisive effect on the entire season. Concerning riceplants there usually are three consecutive stages--the seed preparing and soil plowing period, the sowing and transplanting period and the phase during which the cultivated riceplants are tended and protected until the harvest time. At present, the fifth-month riceplants are in a stage when they need to be tended while the spring riceplants are being transplanted to constitute the main crop. It is of prime importance to ensure that the sowing and transplanting of the spring rice crop are carried out on schedule to cover all the planned area with the proper density because it will be difficult to achieve the total output norm if the planned area is not fulfilled and even if great efforts were subsequently made to tend the riceplants.

To meet the abovementioned requirements, it is first necessary to have a sufficient amount of good seedlings. Each production installation and locality, especially those at the district level, must be fully aware of the remaining seedlings and the fields not yet used for transplanting in order to be able to proportionally distribute seedlings among areas lacking in seedlings and areas which have more than enough seedlings. It is necessary to tend and protect the remaining seedlings very well because they had bore the brunt of the cold spell and are, therefore, able to grow up vigorously after being transplanted. If there is a shortage of seedlings, we may sow seeds directly and in great density and use short-term strains. Under no circumstances should we leave any area uncultivated

because of a shortage of seeds and seedlings. Afterwards, we must ensure enough water to break down the dried and decayed soil and to nurture the riceplants. Since the water level of rivers, lakes and dams is low, it is necessary to sparingly use the existing volume of water by adhering to the cultivation schedule and concentrating irrigation on each region.

The present stage is also the cultivation season of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. Each locality and production installation must concentrate and rationally organize their labor force and assign daily and weekly tasks so as to be able to simultaneously complete the sowing and transplanting of the spring rice crop, to grow subsidiary food crops and industrial crops and to care for the crops already cultivated. Production promoting policies must be correctly implemented to motivate everyone to work full-time and with high productivity and, if necessary, to work overtime--that is, before and after the normal working hours.

Since the weather conditions are favorable to all crops, we must do our utmost to cultivate all the planned areas without leaving a piece of land fallow.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

IRRIGATION BY AREA ADVOCATED AS DROUGHT SITUATION WORSENS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Fight Drought, Maintain Production"]

[Text] The drought situation of this year is an unprecedented natural phenomenon of the last 30 years. Never before in northern provinces was rain so scarce, and never did rain stop so early by mid-September as it did this year. Although light, intermittent rain did fall recently, its volume was insignificant, and it only increased air humidity slightly. Sources of water are slowly drying up, the levels of rivers have dropped below the average for many years, and they are continuing to drop. Usually, in the north the drought season does not end until the end of March. This year, it is impossible to predict when it will end, but it is clear that it did occur one month earlier compared with the years of abnormal weather.

Drought is becoming a direct threat to winter crops and to spring-fifth month rice. Local authorities and responsible sectors have initiated and are expanding a movement to prevent and fight drought; they are combining their emulation movement with that of the Cau Ghe water conservancy complex in order to ensure water availability for sowing and transplanting on schedule and over all planned acreage. All irrigation and bailing facilities, all kinds of machinery should be mobilized to exploit every water source. Many localities have organized water carrying to feed crops and seedlings. All first-line water conservancy works and the system of ditches, drains, lakes and ponds should be rapidly scraped and dredged in order to store as much water as possible.

Although the anti-drought movement is expanding, the phenomenon of wait and see still exists; positive measures are yet to be implemented to ensure water at any price for planting and transplanting, and there is a lack of coordination in the very heart of every village and every district. Since the volume of water is limited, water should be used sparingly, without wastes. This is an emergency task which could be very concretely organized and regulated to harmonize with crop schedules in each area. Each province should coordinate all responsible agencies under unified guidance for the concrete distribution of water.

The scant water resources of this year does not permit the application of irrigation methods used in normal years, yet we cannot lower exceedingly the requirements for ensured production. With the presently available volume of water, how should distribution be made to achieve the best results? This is a pressing problem that should be solved in a correct manner.

The most effective irrigation measure is to concentrate irrigation efforts upon a certain area until the work is completed, and this should be done area by area, zone by zone, field by field, without spreading water thinly in every place; irrigation should make use of water sparingly and should strictly adhere to regulations, and all wastage of water and electricity should be avoided.

As a measure, irrigation by area and by large field requires a very close coordination among water conservancy, agriculture and electricity (where electric pumps are installed) sectors to lay out plans for production and irrigation under the operational control of People's Committees at all levels. This area approach to irrigation can be favorably implemented within the confines of each district, the district being divided into areas, and each area made up of a certain number of cooperatives having contiguous fields.

Fifth-month and spring rice goes through two stages of growth which require a lot of water: dry lodging and feeding. Even within a system of irrigation ditches, we should have firm control over every water source to carry out distribution plans for each stage. In the immediate present, we should have enough water to lodge all dry fields during January and to float duckweed expansively over rice fields.

Each type of water conservancy work has its own measures of water utilization consistent with each area and each type of crop. In areas irrigated by reservoirs, since the volume of water is limited and replenishment sources nonexistent, water should be used very sparingly, and its use measured very closely so that it can be evenly apportioned for winter crops, the spring crop and tenth-month seedlings. Plans should be made to combine irrigation with power generation in a rational and economical manner where reservoirs are equipped with hydro-electric stations.

In those areas without a system of irrigation ditches that are seriously affected by drought, we need to mobilize oil pumps, buckets and wheels and other redimentary instruments, fully utilize every source of surface and underground water, balance crop arrangements against water availability and exercise utmost efforts to cultivate every piece of farmland, either by planting rice or timely switching to secondary crops.

The present drought situation can be prolonged. All localities, first and foremost the northern provinces, should concentrate their strength and resources on fighting the drought and maintaining production.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PUBLIC LAND ENCROACHMENTS DENOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Jan 80 p 4

["A Story A Day" Column by Nguoi Xay Dung [Builder]: "Strict and Firm Measures Are Necessary"]

[Text] On 10 February 1976--that is, more than 3 years ago after the general land survey--the Dong Da Ward People's Committee issued Decision No 577/QD/UB on the retrieval of lands encroached on and occupied by a number of households beyond the authorized areas.

To date, this decision has not yet been carried out, however. People have been deeply concerned about this and have sent many requests and petitions to the responsible organs. After investigating actual facts, we can say that all the persons that were the targets of the abovementioned decision had used the same "tactic": first, they applied for lands to build houses; on obtaining lands, they applied for building permits; with lands and permits on hand, they would "act" as they pleased. They got houses and gardens but, curiously, the gardens continued to expand with each passing day and month; when it became necessary to withdraw, they said: "Too difficult!" "With so many trees and so much vegetables and fruit, how will my family be compensated?"!

Consequently, everyone has been looking to others to do something though the decision had been issued 3 years ago. Persons having the duty to set a good example by complying with the decision have leisurely shown a wait-and-see attitude... while the ward people have been waiting for the party members to take the lead and standing ready to follow suit.

There are many obvious instances giving rise to the Dong Da people's concern. Following are some cases which have frequently been talked about:

Though granted an area of only 100 square meters in City Cell 8, Trung Tu Subward, Mr L. built a house and hedged in a 322 square meter piece of ground to make a garden! At the same time, he already possessed a 24 square meter room in the Nguyen Cong Tru Collective Area.

Though given only 100 square meters in the same subward, Mr N. also built a house and a garden which suddenly covered an area of 252 square meters!

May we offer the following comment:

If one has got land to build house, one should think of people who have not yet received land. If one values one's own house according to the "one inch of land, one inch of gold" proverb, one should apply the same saying when thinking of the entire society.

The habit of thinking only of individual interests while trespassing upon public property and ignoring policies and regulations has been going on for a rather long time. It is suggested that the Dong Da Ward authorities will ensure full respect for state law by promptly taking strict measures to reexamine land grant cases and by resolutely retrieving lands and using them for construction and production purposes.

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CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

VIET TRI PARTICLE BOARD FACTORY INAUGURATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] After nearly 2 years of construction, the Ministry of Forestry recently organized the inauguration of the Viet Tri Particle Board Factory which has been built with the equipment given by the Yugoslav people. Present at the ceremony were Pham Dinh Son, vice minister of forestry; Bozinovich Milorad, Yugoslav ambassador to our country; representatives of many sectors at the central level and in Vinh Phu Province and Viet Tri Municipality; and a large number of cadres, workers, personnel and specialists having participated in the building of the factory.

The factory can produce 6,000 tons of particle board yearly by using materials discarded by the wood exploiting and processing industry such as tree top branches, trunk flanks and other types of cut-up wood.

In 1980, the factory will be commissioned with the assigned production plan norm of 3,500 cubic meters of finished particle board to promptly contribute to meeting the demands of domestic consumption and export.

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CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

VICE MINISTER SKETCHES PLANS TO SOLVE SOAP CRISIS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Tri Dung, Vice Minister for Light Industry: "How Can We Produce A Lot of Soap?"]

[Text] Our production of soap has not met consumption demands. In 1979, the production volume of all kinds of soap and detergents amounted to only one third of that in 1977; average per capita consumption dropped to the lowest level compared to any one year since 1965.

The major cause for this deteriorating production situation was a failure to properly exploit and use rationally all available sources of raw materials, especially coconut oil. We have enough vegetable oil of all kinds in the country to produce approximately 20,000 tons of soap. Yet, in 1979, centrally-managed soap plants had enough raw materials for only 8 percent of their equipment capacity. The quantity of coconut oil purchased by these plants was estimated at about 5 percent of the production volume.

The purchasing of coconut oil and the application of our pricing policy are still riddled with irrationalities. Prices on the free market fluctuate constantly; in the meantime, purchases made through bilateral economic contracts cannot expand in coverage because many localities are unable to balance supplies and commodities in exchanges made with farmers. At the local level, there is a lack of close guidance on collecting taxes in kind and on purchasing through plans and contracts; purchasing agencies and the organization for manufacturing are yet to be perfected. Because the division of labor in organizing for the purchase of coconut and coconut oil is not clear, many agencies and local authorities are in conflict with each other, which causes coconut prices to go up and creates opportunities for private traders to speculate and profit. Some sectors even take the liberty to make barter with their own products, causing more difficulties and troubles for the purchasing task at the local level.

Recently, many localities wanted to withhold coconut oil to produce soap with handicraft methods in order to meet local consumption needs, but the cost of their product was high and its quality poor, causing skin burns

and damage to clothing at the detriment of the consumer. According to initial figures, there are up to the present time well over one hundred soap producing plants using handicraft methods throughout the country. In Hanoi City alone, there are more than ten cooperatives, production teams and individual families making soap. Some industrial plants such as the Dong Anh ball bearing plant and the sauce enterprise are making use of surplus oil, grease and fat to make soap for their own use. Most provinces in the south and in the northern delta have also set up soap-making plants using local raw materials. The birth of these numerous soap producing plants does make full use of surplus and scattered raw materials; it increases the quantity of commodities and meets our needs in detergents. However, without specialized machinery and equipment and an organization of skilled workers and because of the piecemeal, non-uniform use of supplies and raw materials their product is of poor quality; the soda content is too high and the fat content has not been completely converted to soap, which is a hazard to fabrics and human skin. Due to the lack of raw materials, some plants even used paraffin, clay, powdered milk, saw dust, talcum powder or active dirt as a soap caking agent. In another respect, production by handicraft methods does not allow the recovery of glycerin, a raw material used to produce tooth paste, pharmaceuticals and many other industrial goods. Based on calculations, if we produce 15,000 tons of soap by the handicraft method, we are wasting a volume of glycerin which can be used to produce more than ten million tubes of tooth paste. Also, the amount of raw materials used for a unit of handicraft-made soap product is much larger than that used in industrial manufacturing. And this does not even take into account the fact that some soap-making plants are causing a big waste in using certain pure vegetable oils or precious and rare chemicals. Therefore, in establishing soap producing plants, we must reckon their economic efficiency.

In order to create conditions for the stepping up of soap production and to ensure the best economic efficiency, we recommend the following measures:

1. To fully utilize all sources of oil and fat in the country for the production of soap such as coconut oil, rice chaff oil, black oil, rubber seed oil, etc. Based on an evaluation of resources, the State should develop rational production projects for each locality. Areas in which coconut plantations are concentrated such as the provinces of Ben Tre, Hau Giang, Nghia Binh, and Phu Khanh should be marked off and assigned quotas for the purchase of coconut or coconut oil (a unit of coconut oil is to be used as convention) based on plans and bilateral economic contracts as has been done with other agricultural products; the amount purchased is then distributed among soap plants. Purchases to be made through bilateral economic contracts at guideline prices should be balanced against the amounts of supplies and commodities sold by the State, also at guideline prices. The district purchasing agency manages commodity funds and signs contracts with producers (cooperatives, production companies or private households). After paying taxes in kind and selling its products through bilateral economic contracts, each locality can use whatever remains for

soap production or resale to soap plants at prices to be agreed upon. We must avoid the tendency to race against agreed upon prices and not to deliver products in a correct manner in our tax and contract sale obligations. Purchases made at agreed upon prices in areas where resources are concentrated will be taken over by a single agency with authority delegated by the State; competition for purchase among agencies and localities which causes chaos to prices and the market should be avoided.

With regard to those localities having a low, scattered volume of oil production, the State will assign them soap production plans if they are capable, and their quotas of allocated soap will be deducted accordingly. Those localities which do not meet the conditions for soap production can sell their oils to soap plants at agreed upon prices, or they can bring in their oils for processing in exchange for soap.

To encourage localities to fully collect all sources of oil, the State should allot, as a matter of priority, larger soap quotas to the provinces that carry out their duties of oil supply or soap production according to plans.

As far as rice chaff oil being manufactured by State-operated rice mills is concerned, we recommend that it be turned over completely to soap plants in quotas to be determined by State plans. Rice mills should not withhold this oil to produce soap as a by-product by themselves.

2. In order to strengthen management by sector and unify plans and projects, the State should assign quotas of soap-making chemicals to the managing ministry which is responsible for their management and allocation according to plans and which controls their use according to norms and the purpose intended.

3. As far as pricing policy is concerned, we should study the resetting of soap prices so that they correspond with oil prices, based on the new guideline price scale. Soap which is produced from raw materials purchased at agreed upon prices will be sold at agreed upon prices. Specifications for commodities to be sold at agreed upon prices should not duplicate those applied to main products.

Locally-produced soap which is consumed locally should be priced by the locality itself, based on the principle of business protection.

In summary, under the present conditions, we are entirely capable of stepping up soap production to a relatively large volume and with high economic efficiency. But, in order to achieve this objective, the industrial sectors which produce consumer goods and all localities must be thoroughly versed in the spirit of the Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum's resolution; they ought to devise measures to adjust and supplement certain policies, improve their organization and management and timely redress certain partial, departmental tendencies and localism as well as the tendency toward spontaneity in organizing for production.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT, USE OF ALTERNATIVE RAW MATERIALS IN CONSUMER GOODS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Putting Science and Technology to Work for Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] The implementation of the Party Central Committee sixth plenum's resolution is bringing about new, favorable conditions for the development of consumer goods-producing industries and local industries. Many new problems are also arising, and to help solve them, great efforts are required of our science and technology work.

Raw materials, which are the most serious problem, ought to be created from various sources such as agricultural, forestal, marine and mineral products and synthetic materials. As the sixth plenum's resolution has clearly indicated, our science and technology work has the mission to "strengthen studies designed to apply science and technology to production in order to create new sources of raw materials from within the country and to make use of raw materials, wastes and refuses in a rational and economical manner...." In order to accomplish this mission, we must step up our basic investigative work, ascertain the production volume and reserves in raw material sources from agricultural, forestal and marine to mineral products and proceed with their exploitation, disposal and protection through appropriate methods from rudimentary to modern in order to enrich our raw materials and save our resources. It is a pressing task for us to study the use of alternative raw materials, for example the use of domestically-produced raw materials instead of imported ones, the use of inexpensive raw materials in place of expensive ones and the use of readily available raw materials to replace rare ones. In addition to general requirements in finding a solution for the problem of raw materials, each consumer goods-producing sector also has its own requirements that our science and technology work cannot fail to meet, for example a concentrated study to determine various types of cotton plants and other fiber plants of high cultivation efficiency in order to meet processing requirements in the textile industry; a study to utilize various kinds of wood, bamboo, dried bamboo, reed and straw and appropriate disposal methods in the paper

industry; a study to create most of the raw materials used in making laundry detergents to gradually replace coconut oil-based soap; a study of disposal and recycling methods to reuse wastes and refuses generated during the processes of production, circulation and consumption, etc.

Technical methods that allow reduced wastage of raw materials, enhance labor efficiency and the efficiency of machinery and equipment should be studied and applied in a positive manner. The guidelines are to combine correctly re-equipping with the good use of presently available equipment's capabilities, to combine rudimentary techniques with modern technology and mechanization with the manual process. We must devote our attention to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of replacement parts, rebuilding those machine accessories and parts which are rapidly broken down or worn out by the plating and weld-reinforcing method, etc. With regard to goods, we must put into application methods designed to upgrade product quality with priority given to export products, improve old goods and manufacture new ones with domestic raw materials.

To ensure that science and technology can effectively support the production of consumer goods, we cannot fail to strengthen the technical-material base for our study work, use our scientific-technological cadres rationally and at the same time strengthen technical management from the central echelon down to the primary level, particularly at the primary level and with regard to the management of industrial equipment and supplies and the quality of products. We must step up the movement of promoting initiatives, rationalizing production and improving technology in order to carry out ever better the mission assigned to science and technology by the sixth resolution.

9460

CSO: 4209

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

SUPERSTITION RECURRENCE TO BE CURBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Feb 80 p 3

[Article in Readers' Opinion Column by Le Thai Ha (Hanoi) and Tran Kien (Hai Hung): "Fight Superstitions"]

[Text] Divination, casting horoscopes and making offerings to and worshipping deities are bad practices left behind by feudalism. For many years under our new regime, these bad practices have gradually been suppressed and virtually eliminated. After being educated, many fortune-tellers and wizards have clearly realized the bad effect of their occupation, self-consciously given it up and started earning their living by genuine work. After the complete liberation of South Vietnam, the U.S.-puppet regime left behind many astrologers in various localities. A number of these astrologers have gone to North Vietnam to make a living. As a result, the practice of casting horoscopes and making offerings to and worshipping deities is again on the upsurge.

A man specialized in casting horoscopes for payment of a fee has been seen sitting near watch tower No 18 in Thanh Tri District (Hanoi). On hearing that this astrologer has the talent for "prediction," many people come to consult him everyday. After the consultation, most customers become sad, worried and apprehensive about their fates. Convinced by the astrologer's prediction of "few opportunities versus many adversities," a young man has sought by all means to evade the military service!

Many small shrines have emerged in a number of villages in My Van District (Hai Hung) where each hamlet has as many as two or three new shrines! Bad elements have spread the rumor that this or that shrine has a supernatural power and must be visited if one wants to "avoid misfortune"! Many households with a sick member called in wizards to make offerings to deities instead of taking the sick person to the hospital! A number of families whose member passed away did not bury the dead immediately but called in a sorcerer and a sorceress to use talismans to chase away the evil spirits. Since wizards uttered "holy" words to induce credulous persons to believe in the effect of offerings and worshipping, more and more people have come to the shrines to make offerings. Each time a household called in a wizard, copious meals were served and false rumors were afterward spread rapidly, badly influencing the neighborhood.

In our opinion, though worshiping is a custom, the various administrative levels and grassroots mass organizations must dissuade people from believing in the outcome of making offerings to and worshiping deities and from consulting soothsayers and astrologers. To build a civilized life is to build a new society and a new man. It is suggested that the responsible organs pay attention to suppressing superstitions--a bad habit--in their respective localities. Positive education and administrative measures must be applied to persons intent on telling fortunes and disseminating superstitions among the people.

9332

CSO: 4209

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

SWINDLE, BRIBERY IN HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION DISCLOSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Jan 80 p 2

[Article: "Was Bribery Involved in Household Registration?"]

[Text] (Editorial Staff's Note: For some time now, there has been an opinion among the people that persons wishing to apply for household registration have to offer bribe money. To clarify this matter, the reporter of the AN NINH THU DO [Security in the Capital City] news bulletin has invited Lt Col Bui Chi Si, deputy director of the Public Security Service, to express his views the excerpt of which is hereunder published.)

To reinforce the task of registering and managing households in Hanoi, the Council of Ministers promulgated Decision No 167/CP on 18 September 1976, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee issued Notice No 14TB/DBHN on 22 November 1979 and the Municipal People's Committee issued Directive No 1681/NC/UBND on 5 May 1978 setting forth specific criteria for the transfer of cadres and people from other localities to Hanoi.

In strict compliance with the aforesaid notices and directives, the public security sector at various levels in the municipality has tried to improve its working method and to reduce the unnecessary paperwork procedures in order to spare the people repeated travels and avoid causing trouble to the masses and arousing their suspicion.

Notices on the criteria and regulations set forth by the state and municipal administration have been publicly posted up at public security headquarters at all levels and at all offices of the committee representing the subward administration with a view to enabling the people to fully understand these criteria and regulations and, consequently, to participate in supervising the implementation of the state policy by public security agencies and to detect executive cadres and personnel who work without principle, who misuse their functions and power to incorrectly solve problems and receive bribes or who carry out underhand practices to promote their personal interests. The posting of these notices is also aimed at heightening the people's vigilance and enabling them to detect bad persons who pose as acquaintances of public security agents and offer "assistance" in order to "fish" the bribes.

Public security leaders at various levels have firmly maintained the method of receiving the people every Friday afternoon to directly hear and settle problems encountered by the people during the household registration process.

Despite the application of such measures, there is a rather prevalent opinion among the public that "bribery has been involved in household registration." What are the reasons for these negative rumors? In our opinion, there are four principal reasons:

First, many solvable cases have been slowly settled, causing unnecessary difficulties to the people.

Second, a number of cases not requiring immediate solution have been solved out of sympathy or deference and without regard for the necessary procedures.

Third, the household registration procedures still contain some irrationalities, the working method is not yet sound and the manners and attitude of certain cadres and personnel are still defective, authoritarian, overbearing and lacking in courtesy and modesty.

Fourth, based on public opinion, we have conducted concrete investigations and have found out a number of cases under the following varied circumstances:

--Launching the false rumor that money must be paid to obtain household registration.

Mr Nguyen Minh Le who formerly lived in Haiphong applied for transfer to Trung Dich Vong Hamlet, Tu Liem, Hanoi, to perform agricultural production. Based on the fixed criteria, the Hanoi Public Security Service solved his case by registering him as a permanent household member. Nevertheless, bad elements spread the rumor that Mr Le had to pay 300 dong for his household registration.

Brother Cong--a resident of Kim Lien [Hanoi]--forged documents to obtain household registration for his wife to leave the countryside for Hanoi. When people in the same situation asked him how he managed to get household registration for his wife, Cong replied that he had to "pay money." The public security service has investigated Cong's case and denied his wife's registration.

Following a domestic disagreement (caused by his retirement pension being entirely spent by his wife and children during his leave of absence), Mr Pham Van Khoan, 7 Nguyen Quang Bich [Street], Hanoi, launched the news that he had to pay 350 dong to obtain household registration for his son--a college student--to discontinue study and return to the family. Mr Khoan's case has been investigated by the Cua Dong Subward primary party organization and party committee.

--People applying for household registration being cheated out of their money by bad elements.

Over the recent past, owing to the masses' denunciation and assistance, the public security force arrested eight scoundrels specialized in playing various tricks to squeeze money out of applicants for household registration. They are Tran Mong Lan, a criminal who had been imprisoned and released and who temporarily resided at 74B, cell 10, Vinh Tuy Subward; Nguyen Xuan Hoa, 43 Lane 295, Bach Mai; and Duong Ba Diem, a released prisoner residing at 108A, cell 6, Vinh Tuy Subward; together, they posed as public security agents and called at households which had not yet obtained household registration to make money. Of 8 households cheated by them, 6 handed them 7,660 dong for household registration application. Nguyen Trung Ngoc, a resident of Room 77, Floor 3Pl, Hong Ha Collective House, 190 Lo Duc [Street], cheated Mrs Thuan, 8 Hang Dong [Street], out of her money for household registration purposes. After receiving 1,000 dong, he fled but was arrested.

The Ba Dinh Ward public security force has arrested two men named Tran Ngoc Toan, 126 Thuy Khe, and Nguyen Manh Phi, of the Hanoi Port vehicle collective, for posing as public security agents to cheat 2 families out of 2,200 dong and then using fake seals to help them apply for household registration.

For a similar crime, two men named Trinh Duc Tu, residing at Lane 1, La Thanh Dike area, and Nguyen Tan Binh, of 329 Tay Son [Street], have also been caught by the Dong Da Ward public security force.

--Making money by taking advantage of the fact that one is a friend of some public security agent.

There were instances when the application for household registration subsequent to a relocation would be very simple and logical; however, bad elements were able to take advantage of the applicants and squeeze money out of them because these applicants did not try to understand and implement the state policy and regulations but were merely ready to offer bribes in cash or gifts. An example is the case of Mrs Ha Thi Loan, of 11A, Hai Ba Trung [Street], whose husband worked in Gia Lam, was registered there as a permanent resident, regularly returned to the city to see his wife and children and now wanted to be officially registered as an urban resident. The correct procedure would simply be to ask the agency concerned for a recommendation letter certifying such a situation and to file documents at the ward public security office or the public security office at the district where the husband was residing and the result would come out in 3 days. However, Mrs Loan requested her friend named To Thi Ha, 9 Chan Cam [Street],--who was a cadre with acquaintances in the Hoan Kiem Ward public security unit--to help with the application. Thi Ha suggested that Loan handed her 400 dong for bribing purposes and then Thi Ha pocketed the money. Contrary to what Thi Ha told Mrs Loan, no public security agent ever received any money or gift. It is clear that just because she failed to comply with state regulations, Mrs Loan lost her money and, at the time, provided an opportunity for Thi Ha to break the law.

So, has there been any public security agent taking bribes during the household registration process? We have constantly educated cadres and agents to inculcate in them a sense of organization, discipline, service and honesty and most of them have displayed such a spirit. Inevitably, however, there have been a number of public security agents who--for lack of ethical cultivation and training and because of numerous friendly relationships--have been taken advantage of by bad elements who got into their good graces, tempted them, acted as their advisers and taught them swindling tricks to make money. For example, Nguyen Duy Chung, a resident of 256 Hang Bot [Street], made acquaintance with Tran Kim Toan--a member of the Ba Dinh Ward public security unit--and instigated the latter to forge documents to obtain household registration for the wife of Hung, of 1 Nguyen Khac Cam [Street], against payment of 3,500 dong. A similar trick was played by Nguyen Van Son, a public security school student. Such persons have been prosecuted and expelled from the public security sector.

Following detection and denunciation by the people in a number of suburban villages, the public security service has investigated and dealt with opportunist elements who misused their functions and the power vested them by the people to receive bribes during the household registration process. Nguyen Si Xuan, a village public security deputy head in charge of household registration, received 200 dong to help in the household registration of Ms Tran Thi Lang, formerly of An Thuy, Haiphong, to enable her to move to Thanh Tri, Hanoi. Nguyen Van Thuc, a village public security deputy head, received 600 dong to help in the household registration of Mrs Nguyen Thi Sinh's husband to enable the latter to quit his job at a public agency and return to Gia Lam, Hanoi. In the case of Nguyen Van Duy, public security deputy head in the village of Viet Hung, Gia Lam, there was abuse of function and power and resort to tricks contradictory to the policy to trick people out of 400 dong in exchange for contriving legal conditions to back up a future application for household registration.

The bad acts of these crooked persons have exerted a bad influence, smeared the prestige of the public security sector, seriously damaged the good nature of our regime and caused difficulties to the life of the masses. These elements have been and will certainly be appropriately punished by state law.

To check the bad elements' acts and maintain justice in implementing the party and state policy, the Hanoi Public Security Service will, from now on, firmly overcome shortcomings and eliminate flaws likely to be taken advantage of by bad elements, by organizing and carrying out the following measures.

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hà Đăng Ân [HAF DAWNG AANS]

*President of the Vietnam Soccer Association; his interview concerning the Soccer Association's plans for 1980 appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 26 Jan 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Bảo [NGUYEENX XUAAN BAOR]

Chairman of the Inspection Committee, Hanoi; on 16-17 January 1980 his committee held a conference to examine and evaluate its work during the past year and plans for 1980. (HANOI MOI 22 Jan 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Minister of Water Conservancy; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Phan Hung on a visit to Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 4)

[NOTE: NHAN DAN 5 Jan 80 p 1 reported that Nguyen Thanh Binh, Member of the Central Committee was also Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province. The present report tends to negate the previous report since Province Party Secretaries are unlikely to serve concurrently as Ministers in the Central Government.]

Trịnh Văn Căn, [TRINHJ VAWN CAWN], Cardinal

Roman Catholic Bishop of Hanoi; recently he was photographed in company with Tran Anh Lien, Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi. (Hanoi CHINH NGHIA 24 Jan 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Đình Doãn [NGUYEENX DINHF ZOANX]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; *Member of the VCP Coordination and Organization Department of the Ministry; on 15 January

1980 he attended a congress of Party delegates from enterprises of the Ministry. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jan 80 p 3)

Lê Dũng [LEE ZUNGX]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Duc Trong District, Lam Dong Province; on 12-14 January 1980 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hanoi Party Organization concerning Hanoi's New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province. (HANOI MOI 20 Jan 80 p 1)

Tạ Hữu Dũng [TAJ HUWUX ZUNGX]

Chief of the Hanoi Railway Station; his comments on preparations by his facility for the Lunar New Year appeared in the cited source. (HANOI NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 2)

Trần Duy Dũng [TRAANF ZUY DUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 14 December 1979 he attended a meeting of the Municipal New Economic Zone Mobilization Committee to review migrations of Hanoi people to Lam Dong Province. (HANOI MOI 20 Dec 79 p 3)

Trần Duy Dũng [TRAANF ZUY ZUWOWNG]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 12-14 January 1980 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hanoi Party Organization concerning Hanoi's New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province. (HANOI MOI 20 Jan 80 p 1)

Y-blocs E Ban [Y-BLOOCS E BAN]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dac Lac Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Dac Lac Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap when he visited Dac Lac Province. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 1)

Ngô Quốc Hạnh [NGOO QUOOC HANHJ]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 24 December 1979 he attended a meeting of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Hanoi to discuss implementation of Party resolutions and directives on eliminating negativism in production. (HANOI MOI 26 Dec 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hân [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWN]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Pham Hung when he visited An Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 1)

Lê Huyền [LEE HUYEENS]

Head of the Cadre Organization Department, Ministry of Education; recently he was included in a Ministry of Education delegation that visited Laos. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Jan 80 p 3)

Năm Khanh [NAWM KHANH]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Lam Dong Province; on 12-14 January 1980 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hanoi Party Organization concerning Hanoi's New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province. (HANOI MOI 20 Jan 80 p 1)

Nam Long [NAM LONG], Major General

Deputy Chief, Vietnam Military Academy; was President Ho Chi Minh's body-guard and one of the 34 original members of the Vietnam Propaganda and Liberation Army; Member of the Tay nationality; his interview concerning the early history of the VPA appeared in the cited source. (Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER Dec 79 p 8)

Trần Thế Lộc [TRAAF THEES LOOCJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, An Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Pham Hung when he visited An Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 1)

Đặng Văn Lung [DAWNGJ VAWN LUNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Pham Hung on a visit of his district. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 4)

Ba Nghĩa [BA NGHIA]

*Deputy Chairman of the Planning Committee, Kien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Pham Hung on a visit to Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 4)

Trần Ngọc [TRAAF NGOCJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of an unspecified air force unit; his leadership qualities are described in the cited source. (Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Feb 80 p 3)

Trần Sâm [TRAAF SAAM]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 24 December 1979 he attended a meeting of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Hanoi to discuss implementation of Party resolutions and directives to eliminate negativism in production. (HANOI MOI 26 Dec 79 p 1)

Bùi Chí Sĩ [BUI CHIS SIX], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; his article "Have There Been Cases of Police Being Bribeed During Family Registration?" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 16 Jan 80 p 2)

Bình Tâm [BINHF TAAM]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he attended a conference held by his ministry to discuss plans for countering negativism throughout the Communications and Transportation Sector. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jan 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Thuởng Thạch [NGUYEENX THUWOWNGJ THACHJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Bac Thai Province; *Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 11 December 1979 he attended a conference of the Fatherland Front Committee of Thai Nguyen Municipality. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Jan 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Tấn Thời [NGUYEENX TAANS THOWIF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Kien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Pham Hung on a visit to Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 4)

Thái Dỗan Thời [THAIS ZOANX THOWIF]

*Chief of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Lao Dong Youth Union; his article "One Year of Implementing the 'The Entire Union Participates in Party Building' Movement" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 3)

Lê Thứ [LEE THUWS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Lam Dong Province; on 12-14 January 1980 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hanoi Party Organization concerning Hanoi's New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province. (HANOI MOI 20 Jan 80 p 1)

Lê Thị Toan [LEE THIJ TOAN]

Chairman of the Hanoi Collective Farmers Federation; her article "The Farmers of Hanoi Uphold the Spirit of Collective Ownership, Promote Production, Improve Life and Are Combat Ready" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 26 Jan 80 p 3)

Lê Thị Toàn [LEE THIJ TOANF]

Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; President of the Hanoi Womens Federation; on 21 January 1980 she discussed women's contribution to the draft

report to be presented to the 7th Congress of the VCP Organization of Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 22 Jan 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Triều [NGUYEENX DUWCS TRIEEUF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Hai Hau's Tradition" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Feb 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Công Tuấn [NGUYEENX COONG TUAANS]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Pham Hung on a visit to Phu Quoc District, Kien Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 4)

Trương Anh Tuấn [TRUWOWNG ANH TUAANS]

Deputy Director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City; *Chairman of the Educational Initiatives and Experiences Council, Ho Chi Minh City; in the end of 1979 he spoke to a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City Education Sector on the application of progressive educational initiatives and experience. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Jan 80 p 12)

Lê Huy Văn [LEE HUY VAAN], Deceased

Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Journalists Association; Deputy Publisher and Editor-in-Chief of the journal TO QUOC; former Member of the Standing Committee of the 1st National Assembly; he died of unspecified causes on 6 February 1980 at age 67. (NHAN DAN 7 Feb 80 p 4)

CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF BOOK BY VAN TIEN DUNG

Hanoi CHIEN TRANH NHAN DAN QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN in Vietnamese 1978 pp 1-576

[Introduction and Annotated Table of Contents]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: CHIEN TRANH NHAN DAN QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN
(The People's War and the Defense of the Nation by All the People)

Author: Senior General Van Tien Dung

Publisher: Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House

Place and year of publication: Hanoi, 1978

Printing Started: April 1978

Printing Completed: October 1978

Number of Copies Published: 12,700

Number of Pages: 576

Introduction:

The war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, which was both a war of liberation and a war to protect the fatherland, was the greatest war of resistance in the Vietnamese people's 4,000 year history of building and defending the country.

In order to win victory over the U.S. imperialists, an imperialist aggressor of unprecedented cruelty, obstinacy, wealth and power, the international gendarme and the number one enemy of progressive mankind, our party, led by President Ho Chi Minh, adopted very correct and wise political and military lines.

Beginning in the very first days of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, documents of the party, appeals and articles

by President Ho Chi Minh and articles and speeches by the leaders of the party clearly stated the line, guidelines and methods for carrying out the Vietnamese people's war, determined to fight and totally defeat the U.S. pirate aggressors.

From the time the war of resistance against the United States began until it ended in total victory, Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and chief-of-staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, on the basis of the resolutions of the party, frequently presented in the press of the party and the press of the army the basic viewpoints concerning the military line, military theory and military art of our party. With the permission of Senior General Van Tien Dung, Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House has collected and selected a number of articles and speeches by him for publication in a book entitled CHIEN TRANH NHAN DAN QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN.

This is a book consisting of many military articles and speeches, the majority of which were written or delivered between 1960 and 1977. Each article and speech deals with a specific subject or theme in a specific historical setting. Many deal with important, rich and comprehensive matters but there are also articles and speeches that only deal with a number of matters within a specific scope and theme. Generally speaking, however, taken as a whole, the book CHIEN TRANH NHAN DAN QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN presents to us a common theme, namely, that our party constantly worked in a steadfast, patient and determined manner to comprehensively establish the factors that were the components of the combined strength of the people's war and the national defense system and was determined to fight and win victory over the U.S. pirate aggressors, liberate the South, protect the North and reunify the fatherland.

This work scientifically and deeply analyzes, on a theoretical as well as a practical basis, a number of fundamental aspects of the military line, the art of guiding the war, the buildup of the people's armed forces, the strengthening of the national defense system and, most significantly, the military art of the party. In order to thoroughly understand and apply the basic thinking set forth in the resolution of the 4th Party Congress to the buildup of the armed forces in the new stage, Senior General Van Tien Dung delivered an important speech entitled "Building Powerful People's Armed Forces and Firmly Protecting the Socialist Vietnamese Fatherland." The subject matter that is presented, although it only represents initial research on basic matters, is designed to "contribute to the summarization of the experiences gained in the buildup of our people's armed forces in the recent past and raise a number of matters regarding the buildup of the armed forces in the stage of the entire country's advance to socialism. In this way, it contributes to the further development of the theory of the party on building the people's armed forces in the work of peaceful construction and the maintenance of combat readiness to protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and the continued fulfillment of international obligations."

By carefully studying CHIEN TRANH NHAN DAN QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN, we will gain an increasingly deep understanding of the military line and tasks of the party, gain additional pride and confidence in the wise and talented leadership of our party and become more determined to successfully build socialism, maintain combat readiness and fight to firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. We respectfully present this book to readers.

Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House

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Consolidate the National Defense System, Build Up the People's Armed Forces, Defend the Socialist Fatherland (pp 9-41)
(Speech at the 4th National Congress of the VCP in December 1976)

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(Article printed in HOC TAP Journal, August 1965)

Several Matters Regarding Our Art of Guiding the War (pp 79-117)
(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, December 1966)

On the Experiences Gained by Our Party in Building the Revolutionary Armed Forces (pp 118-155)
(Article written on the occasion of the celebration of the 19th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, 2 September (1945-1964), printed in HOC TAP Journal, September 1964)

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(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, March 1962)

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(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, November 1962)

Thoroughly Understand the Practical Viewpoint in Military Training (pp 187-209)
(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, December 1962)

Several Matters Regarding the Buildup of the Army at This Time (pp 210-248)
(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, May 1963)

The Strategic Position of the Militia and Self-Defense Forces (pp 249-272)
(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, January 1964)

Thinking, Organization and Technology in Combat Readiness (pp 273-290)
(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, November 1964)

The Class Viewpoint and the Practical Viewpoint in the Buildup and Combat of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (pp 291-339)

(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, December 1964)

Using Our Experiences in Armed Struggle as the Basis for Building and Developing Military Art (pp 340-375)

(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, March 1965)

Be Determined To Defeat the War of Destruction of the U.S. Imperialists (pp 376-410)

(Article written to commemorate 1 year of victory over the war of destruction of the U.S. imperialists (5 August 1964-5 August 1965), printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, August 1965)

Several Military Experiences Gained in the Fight Against the War of Destruction (pp 411-443)

(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, December 1965)

Having Been Defeated Politically, the U.S. Imperialists Are Being Defeated Militarily in South Vietnam (pp 444-473)

(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, March 1966)

Several Major Experiences of the People's War in the Victory Over the War of Destruction of the U.S. Imperialists (pp 476-510)

(Article written on the occasion of the brilliant feat of arms recorded by the army and people of the North by shooting down the 2,000th U.S. aircraft, printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, June 1967)

Be Determined to Totally Defeat the War of Destruction of the U.S. Pirates (pp 511-538)

(Article printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, June 1968)

Launch Continuous Attacks and Win Victory Over the U.S. Pirate Aggressors (pp 539-574)

(Article based on the experiences of the army and people of the South, printed in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Journal, October 1966)

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CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

PHAM VAN DONG BOOK DISCUSSES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Hanoi VUON TOI NHUNG DINH CAO CUA SU NGHIEP KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT in Vietnamese 1978 signed to press 15 Dec 78 pp 1-144

[Introduction and Annotated Table of Contents]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: VUON TOI NHUNG DINH CAO CUA SU NGHIEP KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT
(Striving To Reach the Pinnacles of Science and Technology)

Author: Pham Van Dong

Publisher: Su That Publishing House

Place and year of publication: Hanoi, 1978

Signed to Press Date: 15 December 1978

Number of Copies Published: 20,900

Number of Pages: 144

Introduction:

In the process of leading the revolution, our party has always been concerned with the development of science and technology. Even during the years of the war, the party fully concerned itself with leading science and technology. As a result, our people met very many pressing military, economic and cultural requirements raised by the war, thereby helping to rapidly create the material strength that defeated two imperialist powers, France and the United States, and won complete independence and reunification for the fatherland.

Today, as we enter the new stage of the revolution and in order to build our beloved Vietnamese fatherland into the most beautiful society in the history of the nation and gradually advance our fatherland to the brilliant pinnacle of civilization, our party is attaching more importance to the development of science and technology than ever before.

In order to help readers, especially those engaged in scientific, technical and research work, thoroughly understand the party's line on scientific and technological development, we have published the book **VUONG TOI NHUNG DINH CAO CUA SU NGHIET KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT**. The book consists of a number of speeches made by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and premier, since 1965.

In informal talks with cadres of practically all fields of science and technology within the country, Premier Pham Van Dong has discussed many matters relating to the stand and viewpoints of our party concerning scientific and technical activities and pressing matters in the line on scientific and technological development in our country.

On the basis of the stand of the working class, the class that has the great and glorious historic mission of successfully building socialism and communism in Vietnam, a country that is advancing from small-scale production to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development, Premier Pham Van Dong points out: it has come time for our party to very strongly raise the matter of developing science and technology in order to successfully resolve economic and cultural problems, build the material-technical bases of socialism and carry out the industrialization of the country. Only by developing science and technology can we constantly raise labor productivity, and only by raising labor productivity can we move strongly forward and rapidly increase our production capacity. We must raise labor productivity by rationalizing production and making technological improvements; we must learn the very important elements of organizing and managing the economy well, must constantly improve production tools, must apply increasingly improved techniques and must teach producers how to use new tools, how to use new technology. The premier states that the basic element of the scientific-technological revolution in our country is equipping the agricultural, industrial and all national economic sectors with technology. This primarily means equipping them with production tools, improved tools and mechanized tools while also equipping them with technical materials, techniques, organization and knowledge so that workers are able to raise their labor productivity.

Talking about the line on scientific and technological development in our country, the premier points out that we must have a thorough understanding of being the masters, of being creative and self-reliant. However, self-reliance must be closely linked to international cooperation. We must be responsive to the rapid development of science and technology in the world; "We must determine which among the general developments of science and technology are suited to our capabilities and apply them." Pham Van Dong says: "We must know ourselves, must know others, must know what we need, must know what others have. We must be selective and concentrate our forces. When we talk about economics, we must be specific, when we talk about science and technology, we must also be specific." In developing science and technology, we must maintain a comprehensive point of view. We must develop science and technology on the central level, intensify scientific and technological development on the local level,

concentrate on building scientific research centers, cause science and technology to permeate the mass movement, give attention to both the basic sciences and the applied sciences, coordinate orderly development with leaps forward and endeavor to acquire the achievements of modern science and technology in the world; this is the guideline, the most rapid course of development of the various fields of science and technology in our country.

One matter of special importance, the central issue in the development of science and technology, stressed by Premier Phan Van Dong is that of building the corps of scientific and technical cadres. This is not only the matter of decisive significance in the development of science and technology, but is also a very large and very important matter in the revolution, in socialist construction in our country. Training a corps of scientific and technical cadres from among workers and farmers, from within the ranks of the revolution who possess good qualities and skills is a very large task of our entire party and all our people. Our party and our people demand that our country's corps of scientific and technical cadres be very loyal and devoted to the cause of socialism, become engrossed in science and technology for the sake of the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people, be imbued with the world view and scientific methodology of Marxism-Leninism, fully understand the realities of our country, have a firm grasp of the theoretical bases of the modern fields of science and technology and rapidly reach the advanced level of development in the world. Premier Phan Van Dong places very much emphasis upon the ethics, style and work methods of scientific and technical cadres. To be worthy of our party, our nation and to contribute much to the revolution, scientific and technical cadres must possess the revolutionary-offensive spirit, self-reliance, initiative and creativity; they must tap the intelligence and talents of everyone, rely upon the collective and be close to the collective. "Science is a project of the collective, a project of many persons, even many persons in different countries." Scientific and technical cadres must think great thoughts, feel great sentiments and love and help one another; only in this way can the foundation be laid for recording great achievements in support of the fatherland, in the service of the people. To build such a corps of cadres, Premier Phan Van Dong states that it is necessary to coordinate instruction and research with production activities well, link the schools to research institutes and the life of the working people, coordinate training by schools with on-the-job training and consider on-the-job cadre training to be a very important, very necessary and very pressing job.

To step up the comprehensive, strong development of science and technology, Premier Phan Van Dong especially stresses the need to strengthen the party's leadership in all sectors and on all levels and the need to consider party leadership to be the most decisive factor in the development of science and technology under socialism.

Today, our country's science and technology face very weighty tasks; however, we have very many basic advantages in our favor due to the fact that the

country is totally independent and reunified and the new socialist system is being built throughout the country. With the deportment of victors, as the true masters of the country, we will surely reach the pinnacles of science and technology, will reach the broad horizons opened by the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party.

December 1977

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CHRONOLOGY

HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS 16 OCTOBER-15 DECEMBER 1979

16 October - 15 November

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[Text] October

16. A Vietnamese delegation attends the 6th session of the Interim Mekong Committee held in Bangkok (Thailand).

18. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement condemning the slanders against Vietnam about famine relief to Kampuchea.
--Signing in Hanoi of a postal agreement between Vietnam and Australia.

19. A Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Co Thach, Minister of State, leaves Hanoi for Bangkok to attend the ESCAP ministerial conference. During a talk with Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan, Nguyen Co Thach and Kriangsak Chomanan agree that the two sides will cease all propaganda directed against each other.
--the 8th session of the second round of the Vietnam--China talks results in nothing.
--The Vietnamese Party and Government delegation led by General Vo Nguyen Giap arrives in Prague on an official friendship visit.

22. A spokesman of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement rejecting China's stipulation of "four dangerous areas" on the international waters and on the territorial waters around Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago.

- Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives former Australian Prime Minister E. Gough Whitlam.

- Minister of State Nguyen Co Thach receives a delegation of US Senators at the Vietnamese embassy in Bangkok, Thailand.

24. Superior Bonze Thich Tri Do, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, President of the Vietnam United Buddhists' Association, dies aged 85.

25. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives Ilter Turkmen, envoy of the UN Secretary-General, on a visit to Vietnam.

- At a press conference in Hanoi, Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council declares his support for the Vietnamese revolutionary cause and calls for the observance of the ninetieth birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh (19 May 1980) in all countries. He also calls on all countries to recognize the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

26. Opening in Hanoi of a conference of senior scientific and technical specialists of CMEA member countries.

- VNA: The Viet Bac Medical College opens the first training course for reserve army officers.

27. *Nhan Dan*: In New York, a representative of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the UN signs an agreement with the International Telecommunication Satellite Organization (INTELSAT).

28. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press and Information Department publishes a memorandum on the Chinese authorities' intensive preparations for a new war of aggression against Vietnam.

29. The SRV Government recognizes Saint Vincent which has just declared its independence.

30. *Nhan Dan*: The station for receiving satellite communications in Vietnam built with Soviet assistance is to be completed in June 1980.

- A Vietnamese Party and Government delegation led by General Vo Nguyen Giap arrives in Algiers to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Armed Uprising of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

- Opening in Hanoi of international tenders for the supply of equipment for three irrigation projects to be built in the provinces of Binh Dinh, Go Cong and Tan An (southern Vietnam)

- VNA: Vietnam's scientific programme comprising a number of experiments in three fields: physics and the space industry, space biology and medicine, prospecting natural resources by satellites was unanimously agreed at the 12th Interkosmos conference in Bulgaria.

- Closing in Hanoi of a scientific conference on "Preservation of the Purity of the Vietnamese Language". Prime Minister Pham Van Dong called at the conference and addressed the delegates.

31. Founding of a branch of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association in Ho Chi Minh City.

- Signing in Vientiane of a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1980 between Vietnam and Laos.

NOVEMBER

1. A delegation of the GDR Foreign Ministry concludes its visit to Vietnam begun on 29 October 1979. A consular agreement between Vietnam and the GDR was signed.

3. A Soviet Government delegation led by B.A. Kozlovsky, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Minister of Geology, arrives in Vietnam. It will attend both the ceremony to open construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station on the Da river and Vietnam's celebrations of the 62nd anniversary of the October Revolution.

- General Vo Nguyen Giap arrives in Libya on a friendship visit.

4. Kampuchean Ambassador Keo Prasath, on behalf of the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrives in New York.

- Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea: "The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea sternly condemns all manoeuvres aimed at abusing humanitarian aid to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea".

3. A detachment of the Soviet Navy led by Vice-Admiral N.Y. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, arrives at Haiphong port on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

- Opening of the conference held by the UN on humanitarian aid for Kampuchea.

6. Construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station on the Da river with Soviet assistance begins.

7. UNICEF General Director Henry Richardson Labouisse and his wife arrive in Hanoi.

- A Swedish Government delegation led by M. Anders Forss, general director of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), concludes its visit to Vietnam. Three agreements were signed within the framework of Swedish aid to Vietnam.

8. Signing in Berlin of a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1980 between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic.

- A Vietnamese Government delegation leaves Hanoi to attend the 20th session of the General Assembly of the FAO in Rome from 10 to 20 November 1979.

10. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issues a statement declaring that the coming discussion on the "situation in Kampuchea" at the UN will be invalid.

- Signing in Hanoi of a document on scientific and technological co-operation in 1980 between Vietnam and Hungary.

14. The UN General Assembly adopts the ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea with 91 votes for, 21 against and 30 abstentions. 11 countries were absent or did not vote.

15. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement condemning as illegal the resolution on Kampuchea taken by the UN General Assembly on 14 November.

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17. A delegation of the Committee of Soviet Women led by its president, Yelentina Tereshkova, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Soviet Heroine, Cosmonaut, and Labour Heroine of Vietnam, arrives in Vietnam on a friendship visit. It will attend the inauguration of the Hanoi Gynaeco-obstetric hospital.

- Signing in Tirana of a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1980 between Vietnam and Albania.

18. *Nhan Dan*: Opening in Hue City (Binh Tri Thien province) of the first national conference on the use of micro-elements in planting and stock-breeding.

19. A delegation of the Women's International Democratic Federation led by Freda Brown, its president, arrives in Vietnam to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Hanoi Gynaeco-obstetric hospital built with the help of this international organization.

21. A delegation of the National Front of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia led by Professor Dr Thomas Travnicek, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Vice-President of the Front, arrives in Vietnam on a visit.

- Signing in Hanoi of a technical aid programme for crop disease prevention and plant protection of the UN Development Programme for Vietnam.

- SRV President Ton Duc Thang signs a decree promulgating the "Law on the protection, care and education of children."

- An economic delegation of the Czechoslovak Government led by Rudolf Rohlicek Vice-Premier, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Chairman of the Czechoslovak sub-committee of the Czechoslovakia - Vietnam Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation, arrives in Hanoi to attend the fourth session of this committee.

- Signing in Hanoi of a UNEF technical aid programme for the Phu Ninh irrigation and electrical power project (Quang Nam - Da Nang province).

- The 9th session of the second round of the Vietnam - China talks fails to record any progress.

23. Closing of the 19th plenary session of the Executive Committee of the International Organization of Journalists held in Hanoi from 19 November 1979.

27. Opening in Hanoi of the Conference "All for Our Children" to sum up the experience in child-care gained in Hanoi during the 1973 - 1979 period.

- 130 British M.P.s of the Liberal Party, the Labour Party and the Conservative Party make a statement demanding that the British Government withdraw its recognition of the Pol Pot clique.

28. Opening in Hanoi of the 4th Congress of the Vietnamese Socialist Party.

- The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement rejecting China's illegal civil aviation regulations over the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Islands which are part of Vietnamese territory.

- The Vietnamese and Palestinian Journalists' Associations agree on further co-operation in the spheres of information and press.

- Signing in Moscow of a protocol between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on goods exchange and payments for 1980, and of documents on Soviet loans on favourable terms for the payment of goods to be supplied to Vietnam by the Soviet Union in 1980.

- A spokesman of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes a statement on Indonesia's unilateral invitation of tenders for the exploration of the disputed area of the continental shelf between Vietnam and Indonesia.

29. The Vietnamese Journalists' Association signs agreements on professional co-operation with the Journalists' Associations of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Ethiopia.

DECEMBER

1. The Vietnam Commission for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries sends a message of greeting to the newly set up Afghanistan Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with Vietnam.

2. A grand meeting was held in Hanoi to inaugurate a month of Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship.

4. A Party and Government delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia led by Jambyn Batmunkh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, concludes its official friendship visit to the SRV, begun on 1 December 1979.

- Minister of State Nguyen Co Thach sends a letter to the President of the UN General Assembly denouncing the Chinese authorities' criminal war of aggression and threats of aggression against Vietnam.

- A spokesman of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement condemning the US for threatening Iran's security.

6. The British Government decides to withdraw its recognition of the Pol Pot clique.

- Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on air transport between Vietnam and Switzerland.

9. *Nhan Dan* announces the inauguration at Hanoi University of a low-temperature physics laboratory built with aid from Amsterdam and Leydel Universities (Holland).

- The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi protesting against Chinese forces' firing at Vietnamese fishing boats and violations of Vietnamese territorial waters.

- A delegation of M.P.s. of the French Communist Party led by André Lajoinie, member of its Political Bureau and Vice-President of the Communist group in the National Assembly, concludes its friendship visit to the SRV.

13. A spokesman of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that China's signing of a contract for oil and natural gas exploration in the Bac Bo (Tonkin) gulf and in areas around the Hoang Sa (Paracels) Islands is an illegal act and a violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territory.

- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front holds a conference on the celebration of three great anniversaries in 1980 (the 50th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the 90th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, and the 35th National Day of Vietnam).

- Signing in Havana of a protocol on goods exchange for 1980 between Vietnam and Cuba.

15. A military delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Pen Sovan, Vice - President of the People's Revolutionary Council and Minister of National Defence, arrives in Hanoi on an official friendship visit to Vietnam where it will attend the celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the Vietnam's People's Army.

- Signing in Hanoi of a project for forest development in the provinces of Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam - Da Nang with the assistance of the World Food Programme (WFP).

- Opening in Hanoi of international bidding for a water distribution project in Ho Chi Minh City. 75 subprojects undertaken by 7 companies based in France, Japan and Singapore are made public.

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